

PROHIBITION FORCES HOLD THEIR FINAL RALLY

Claims of Sweeping Victory at Polls Made at Auditorium Mass-Meeting.

CARLTON MCCARTHY SPEAKS

Rev. George W. McDaniel Says Regulation in Richmond Has Proved to Be a Failure, and Urges Voters to Try "Annihilation."

Predictions of sweeping victory for the prohibition forces at the polls today, and final appeals to voters to aid in stamping out the legalized traffic in liquor in Virginia featured the mass-meeting marking the conclusion of the campaign, held last night in the City Auditorium by anti-saloon workers. The attendance was not as large as at some of the previous mass-meetings, and nearly half of the audience was composed of women. The principal speakers were Carlton McCarthy, member of the Administrative Board, Rev. George W. McDaniel, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Rev. E. J. Richardson, field secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia. Rev. J. Calvin Stuart, D. D., opened the meeting with prayer.

Mr. Richardson was the first speaker. He illustrated his remarks with crayon sketches. He sketched a schoolhouse, a church and a saloon over each of which he placed a miniature flag of the State of Virginia. He said it was inconsistent that the flag should be allowed to represent the school and the church, and asked that the audience from which one of the sketches represented a saloon. Answering the question, he took down the flag from the saloon and drew prolonged applause when he dramatically waived it.

MCCARTHY AND MCDANIEL PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS

Rev. James C. Cannon, Jr., secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia, introduced Carlton McCarthy, who acted as chairman of the meeting, and addressed the audience. McCarthy discussed at length the political significance of the prohibition movement, and said that it is a fact to be regretted that many people in this State are afraid of the liquor interests. He said he could well remember the time in Richmond when the most striking thing which could be said of a candidate for office was, "He is a saloon keeper." McCarthy said that at that time he was proud to say that time has passed. The time has come when the candidate must be a prohibitionist, and he said his opponents have not conducted the campaign in an open and fair manner. McCarthy said that the time has come when the prohibition movement must battle against ignorance, he said.

Attaching the personal liberty argument the speaker said, "Prohibition laws are not destructive of the rights of man, but they are laws that destroy life and liberty, and drive happiness away."

Practically every Christian denomination in this country has gone on record as favoring prohibition, said the speaker. In the event prohibitionists carry the election, McCarthy said, he believed little trouble will be encountered in enforcing the law, and even if there are some infractions, conditions will be far better than under the present system. Regulation in Richmond is a failure, McCarthy said, and he said that the time has come when the prohibition movement must battle against ignorance, he said.

FIGHT OF FILIBUSTERS CROWNED WITH VICTORY

(Continued From First Page.)

tion to recommit. Senator Simmons, in charge of the bill, made a game last stand, but it was at once apparent the fight was lost, and the roll call was quickly ordered.

The Commerce Committee will meet to carry out the instructions of the Senate. Several Democrats tonight expressed the opinion that the outcome would be satisfactory to President Wilson, who had conferred with Senator Simmons in the day and argued that the bill be cut. They also believed the action might aid in overcoming opposition to the war revenue bill.

Democrats who voted to recommit the bill were:

Senators Ashurst, Bankhead, Chilton, Gore, Hollis, Johnson, Lane, Lee, of Maryland, Lewis, of Virginia, Pomerene, Shafer, Smith, of Arizona, Thompson and White.

Minority Senators who voted with supporters of the Democratic bill were: Jones, Penrose, Perkins, Poindexter and Townsend.

Democrats who stood by the bill until the end were: Bryan, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Kern, Lea, of Governor, Ransdell, Robinson, Scalesbury, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, of Maryland; Smith, of South Carolina; Stone, Thornton and Williams.

The bill related to a measure originally reported from the Commerce Committee, carried \$53,000,000, but as a result of the long fight begun by Senator Burton early in the summer, had been reduced to about \$24,000,000 by committee action two weeks ago.

Senator Bankhead delivered an impassioned speech appealing to his Democratic colleagues to recommit the bill.

"I believe," he said, "that it is not the time for the United States to appropriate more money than can be expended on river and harbor work. Twenty million dollars, with the money on hand in the Treasury now appropriated, but unexpended, will be ample to carry on all projects now under way. MUST HAVE DUE REGARD TO CONDITION OF TREASURY."

"It is the duty of the Senate to have some regard for the condition of the Treasury. Through no fault of Congress, conditions have arisen which make retrenchment imperative. We are now preparing to go out into the highways and by-ways and designate items upon which to levy an additional revenue of \$100,000,000. No one knows how long it will be before we are forced to make another levy."

In rapid succession, Senators Martine, Pomerene and Thompson announced their support of the Bankhead motion, each declaring that the condition of the country's business and of the Treasury, resulting from the European war, made it necessary to cut expenditures to a minimum.

Senator Simmons made a spirited effort to rally his forces, denouncing the Bankhead motion as an attempt to take from Congress control of the public purse.

"This bill," he said, "has been more misrepresented than any other measure that has come before the Senate during my service. There is not a single item in the bill that cannot be defended, and that is not a proper and just appropriation of the public money."

Max Nordeau Released.

PARIS, September 21.—Max Nordeau, who had been confined in a concentration camp, was released by the intervention of Myron T. Herrick, American ambassador, and departed at once from France, saying he was going to the United States to remain until the end of the war.

WHERE TO VOTE IN TUESDAY'S STATE-WIDE ELECTION

CLAY WARD.

First Precinct (voting place at 617 West Main Street)—Judges, Louis Rametetter (Democrat), T. A. Jacob (Democrat), M. M. Island (Republican); clerks, A. S. H. James, L. R. Siegfried.

Second Precinct (voting place at 219 South Harrison Street)—Judges, O. L. Koch (Democrat), H. A. Burfoot (Democrat), Charles H. Triplett (Republican); clerks, H. R. Blount, C. E. French.

Third Precinct (voting place at 306 South Laurel Street)—Judges, J. T. Carter (Democrat), Charles L. Pettit (Democrat), J. J. Mann (Republican); clerks, C. F. Taylor, Jr., R. L. Trower.

Fourth Precinct (voting place at 1826 West Cary Street)—Judges, Joseph W. Hundley (Democrat), Allen J. Saville (Democrat), Leslie H. Drew (Republican); clerks, L. O. Governor, William F. Dunkel.

Fifth Precinct (voting place at 4 South First Street)—Judges, Littleton Fitzgerald (Democrat), C. E. Loehr (Democrat), Marcus McKay (Republican); clerks, J. S. Brockenborough, George Fitzgerald.

LEE WARD.

First Precinct (voting place at 1125 West Broad Street)—Judges, Heath J. Rawley (Democrat), R. Grayson Dashiell (Democrat), B. Taylor McCue (Republican); clerks, James H. Sheppard, Jr., A. J. Cheeney, Jr.

Second Precinct (voting place at 716 West Broad Street)—Judges, J. W. Perival (Democrat), W. J. Lyman (Democrat), George E. Edulbut (Republican); clerks, R. C. Blunt, Michael A. Korb.

Third Precinct (voting place at 1805-S West Broad Street)—Judges, Peter Winston (Democrat), W. Joseph Kimbrough (Democrat), P. H. Curtis (Republican); clerks, W. J. Gilman, Jr., L. H. Jenkins.

Fourth Precinct (voting place at 221 West Broad Street)—Judges, Andrew Krouse (Democrat), W. T. Fitzgerald (Democrat), J. J. Redmond (Republican); clerks, R. S. Wherry, H. E. Waldrop.

Fifth Precinct (voting place at 604 St. James Street)—Judges, Fred C. Volkman (Democrat), George T. Dean (Democrat), Henry Mallory (Republican); clerks, John C. McGehee, H. C. Garrett.

MADISON WARD.

First Precinct (voting place at 414 North Eighth Street)—Judges, A. L. Tenser (Democrat), W. D. Harton (Democrat), Otis H. Russell (Republican); clerks, John H. Teeley, F. A. Biley.

Second Precinct (voting place at 12 North Seventh Street)—Judges, John R. Nolte (Democrat), Charles R. Bosher (Democrat), R. E. Freeman (Republican); clerks, Charles Poindexter, Morgan P. Robinson.

Third Precinct (voting place at 1703 East Broad Street)—Judges, George W. Jenkins (Democrat), Edward Cobb (Democrat), John C. Weckert (Republican); clerks, E. V. Cox, H. Kramer.

Fourth Precinct (voting place at 702 Hull Street)—Judges, M. C. Robertson (Democrat), C. W. Roach (Democrat), A. Q. Powell (Republican); clerks, R. J. Beasley, James A. Rowland.

Fifth Precinct (voting place at 1304 Hull Street)—Judges, M. A. Rightall (Democrat), E. J. Davis (Democrat), Charles W. Senad (Republican); clerks, S. Everett Phillips, A. L. Hampton.

Sixth Precinct (voting place at 1602 Hull Street)—Judges, W. L. Porter (Democrat), J. A. Williamson (Democrat), S. W. Johnson (Republican); clerks, J. E. Bass, C. A. Kidd.

JEFFERSON WARD.

First Precinct (voting place at 2115 East Main Street)—Judges, W. P. Mackie (Democrat), J. J. Campodonato (Democrat), J. N. Pierce (Republican); clerks, E. J. Fagan, P. J. O'Connor.

Second Precinct (voting place at 2306 East Leigh Street)—Judges, W. F. Enright (Democrat), O. L. Alberson (Democrat), C. F. Gary (Republican); clerks, J. W. D. Farrar, H. C. Timmons.

Third Precinct (voting place at Masonic Hall, North Twenty-fifth Street)—Judges, Charles W. Sims (Democrat), H. C. Atkinson (Democrat), Charles E. Shackelford (Republican); clerks, W. D. Weisker, M. L. Boyle.

Fourth Precinct (voting place at 701 North Twenty-eighth Street)—Judges, H. Drizack (Democrat), W. D. Timmons (Democrat), J. W. Stewart (Republican); clerks, W. O. Ennis, J. E. Pugh.

Fifth Precinct (voting place at 311 North Twenty-ninth Street)—Judges, Bernard A. Gallagher (Democrat), R. St. Joseph Faherty (Democrat), A. G. Rogers (Republican); clerks, L. G. Eggleston, R. G. McPhail.

Sixth Precinct (voting place at 271 Second Street, Fulton)—Judges, R. A. Cavado (Democrat), J. A. Black (Democrat), M. E. O'Beirne (Republican); clerks, J. T. Duffy, James H. Bowen.

COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION.

Andrew Krouse, Democrat, from Lee Ward; M. A. Rightall, Democrat, from Madison Ward; A. Cavado, Democrat, from Jefferson Ward; Otis H. Russell, Republican, from Madison Ward; Leslie H. Drew, Republican, from Clay Ward.

WARNING NOTE SOUNDED BY SECRETARY M'ADOO

(Continued From First Page.)

Interest for government funds deposited with them, or for so-called "emergency currency" which has been issued to them, I shall not hesitate to withdraw government funds from such banks, and refuse to issue emergency currency to banks which I am convinced are not making use of it upon reasonable terms for the benefit of the business community.

"This applies not only to national banks in the cotton States, but in all other sections of the country. It must be remembered that the issuance of this so-called 'emergency currency' rests by law solely within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. I shall not knowingly exercise that discretion in favor of any bank or banks which fail to make use of it at reasonable rates of interest for the benefit of the commerce and business of the country."

"A decidedly encouraging development in the cotton situation is the resumption of export shipments from Galveston."

"These reports, with others from New York, indicate that the foreign demand for cotton is reasserting itself, and that it will increase in volume."

GREAT DEFERRED DEMAND SHOULD BE ENCOURAGING.

"For the month of August, 1914, the total exports of cotton amounted to only 21,210 bales, while for August, 1913, the total exports were 257,165 bales, showing a decrease in cotton exports for the month of August, 1914, over the same month of last year of 236,000 bales. This indicates a deferred demand for cotton which ought to be encouraging to the cotton producers and shippers in this country, because a large part of this demand will certainly have to be satisfied in the near future."

"Moreover, the demand from domestic mills must soon assert itself, because it was shown at the cotton conference held in Washington on August 24 and 25, that the manufacturers had on hand at that time a sixty-day supply of raw material only. They cannot, therefore, defer much longer purchasing raw cotton."

The price of cotton as reported to the Treasury Department has stiffened appreciably during the last few days, sales being reported at from 8.15 to 8.3 cents per pound, and that it is likely to go higher. On August 25, when the cotton conference was held at the Treasury Department, cotton was reported as selling in many places in the South at from 6 to 6.15 cents per pound.

"There is no reason in my opinion, for the pessimism which prevails in many quarters of the South about cotton. The assistance which the Federal government is extending to the banks through the issuance of national bank currency against notes secured by cotton warehouse receipts, has already greatly improved the situation."

WAR RELIEF FUND SHOULD BE ENCOURAGING.

The German Consulate has opened a subscription list for the relief of the wounded, and widows and orphans caused by the war. An official receipt will be given to all contributors.

E. K. VICTOR, Consul, 1806 Semmes Ave., Richmond.

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BOTH SIDES ARE CONFIDENT ON EVE OF ELECTION

(Continued From First Page.)

The betting which was two to one on State-wide prohibition as late as three months ago. Yesterday no one could be found who would offer better than even money on prohibition and a few asked for odds. Most of the bets were placed at even money, with both parties to the contract agreeing that, in the light of the best information available, it was a close horse race and tails close vote either.

WAY NOT DECISIVE.

The most interesting speculation connected with the election concerning the ultimate disposition of the prohibition question in the event that the voters to-day carry or defeat the enabling act by a small majority—for example, a majority as low as 5,000 or 10,000. It is pointed out that a majority as small as this would by no means mean the final disposition of the question.

Should State-wide prohibition win today by between 5,000 and 10,000 votes, it is quite possible that this majority may be supplied by a minority of the senatorial and assembly districts, leaving a majority of the districts free at the next legislative elections to return to State-wide prohibition as a governmental policy.

In such an event, the Legislature which meets in 1916 may conceivably be composed of members, the majority of whom would be opposed to the State-wide law. Before a General Assembly of this temper a bill repealing the enabling act might come with every chance for serious consideration. It was generally admitted last night that nothing short of a decisive majority will keep the prohibition question out of politics for the next few years.

The same line of reasoning was applied to the possibility of a victory for local option by a small majority. Such a victory, it is believed, would only inaugurate the Anti-Saloon League's feverish energy, and would practically insure an effort at the next General Assembly to put State-wide prohibition in force in Virginia by direct legislative enactment without further reference to the people.

RETURNS TO BE BULLETINED.

The polls will open this morning at 5:55 o'clock and will stay open until sunset at 6:08 o'clock in the afternoon. A vote in excess of 3,000 is expected to be counted at the office of The Times-Dispatch, on South Tenth Street. They will be received also by private flicker at Anti-Saloon League headquarters, Seventh and Grace Streets; at the headquarters of the Local Self Government Association, in the Chamber of Commerce Building; at the Jefferson Club, and at other places in the city.

The simplicity of the ballot and the early closing hour are expected to simplify and expedite the tabulating of the returns. Complete returns from every precinct in the city should be available by 8 o'clock. If the State carries or defeats prohibition by a large majority, the result of the election will be known well before midnight. A close vote, on the other hand, will delay the definite establishment of the result, possibly until the following day.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY AT THE POLLS.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., September 21.—Much interest is manifested over the result of the election to-morrow. It is believed that nearly the full

voting strength, or 1,600 votes, will be polled in the election.

The "wets" estimate that they will get about 1,250, and concede 350 to 350 to the "drys." The "drys" figure more than 250 votes.

Alexandria County will vote close, both sides claiming victory. The "wets" claim that county will give them fifty majority while the "drys" claim more than 100 majority.

Prayer meetings will be held in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church during the morning hours. All saloons closed at 6 o'clock this evening, and the thirsty pilgrims in the city who wanted to quench their thirst were compelled to go to Washington.

WILLIAMS INVESTIGATING

Hears That Banks Refuse Loans or Extend High Rates.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, September 21.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, has begun an investigation of charges that national banks in some States are refusing loans, and charges that banks in other sections are charging exorbitant rates for loans. It was learned to-day at the Treasury Department.

In the cases of banks charged with refusing to make loans, Controller Williams has telegraphed inquiring as to the amount of currency the banks have on hand, and advising, in cases where currency shortages are reported, that Aldrich-Vreeland currency be taken out by the banks.

In the case of banks accused of extorting exorbitant rates, the controller has asked for a statement showing the loans outstanding and the rates charged.

It is understood that the investigation was instituted as a result of a complaint to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo by Senator Pomerene, of Ohio.

WHY HEADS OF HAIR ARE SO DIFFERENT

"Nature intended that every woman should have a wealth of beautiful hair—hair that can be arranged into an attractive coiffure which accentuates her beauty," writes Betty Dean, beauty authority.

"But so much depends upon the method of care, especially cleansing, that many fail to claim their right. If you use makeshifts instead of something designed for shampooing only, the scalp and hair-follicles may suffer injury and the hair grow dull, brittle and fall out. I have found that the easiest to use and most economical shampoo mixture is made by dissolving one teaspoonful of canthox which I get from any drug store in a cup of hot water. It gently, yet thoroughly, removes every trace of dandruff, excess oil and dust, and so energizes the hair-roots and delicate tissues that they become strong and healthy. After rinsing, the scalp is clean and pliant and the hair is soft, glossy, easy to do up and so fluffy it looks very, very heavy. These scalp stimulating canthox shampoos not only promote a healthy condition, but encourage an abundant and silky growth of hair.—Advertisement.

Constipation a Penalty of Age

Nothing is so essential to health in advancing age as keeping the bowels open. It makes one feel younger and freer and forestalls colds, piles, fevers and other dependent ills.

Cathartics and purgatives are violent and drastic in action and should be avoided. A mild effective laxative, recommended by physicians and thousands who have used it, is the combination of simple herbs with peeps sold by druggists everywhere under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. The price is fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. For a free trial bottle write to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 451 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

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The Confederate Museum

Twelfth and Clay Streets, Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25c. Free 2 A. M. to 2 P. M. on Saturdays.

Wear-Resisting School Shoes, for boys and girls; \$3.00 down \$1.00 to

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The Low Price Policy Shop

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MASONIC TEMPLE

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Fourth and Broad

"Excelsior" Gas Ranges

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Fourth and Broad

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See the New Styles and Fabrics of

BUDMAN, the Ladies' Tailor

Formerly Cutter and Manager for Laska.

Prices reasonable, perfect fit and workmanship guaranteed.

416 WEST GRACE STREET.

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PRODUCTS OF FACTORY AND FARM. Building Packed With Wonderful and Beautiful Displays.

FIREWORKS EVERY NIGHT

"ERUPTION OF MT. VESUVIUS"—"BOMBARDMENT OF LIEGE." LAVISH AND BEAUTIFUL PYROTECHNICS.

A MAGNIFICENT EDUCATIONAL EXPOSITION, SHOWING VIRGINIA'S RESOURCES AND PROGRESS.

COMBINE A TRIP TO RICHMOND AND THE FAIR.

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A SCORE OF WONDERFUL FREE ACTS IN FRONT OF GRAND STAND.

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SISTERS MERCEL, THE THREE ERNESTS, BARD BROTHERS, HUGH LLOYD & CO., RUSSIAN DANCERS AND SINGERS, KARSEY'S MYRIO PHONE, AND MANY OTHERS.

\$1.50 SHOW---FREE BAND AND VOCAL CONCERTS. RUNNING AND TROTTING RACES

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DAZZLING ELECTRIC DISPLAYS, STRANGE AND WONDERFUL PEOPLE, AND THINGS FROM THE ENDS OF THE WORLD.

EVERY AMUSEMENT

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